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di Garda, and the map of the Drau glacier and its neighbors, are the most complete, since they indicate the upper limits of glaciation by means of isohypsal lines. The data for such maps involve a vast amount of work such as it was not possible to extend over the entire Alpine field. As a rule each determination of the upper limits of glaciation required an all-day climb. Penck once remarked, in the presence of the reviewer, that his ascents and descents of mountains in the Alps involve a distance sufficient to reach from the Alps to the South Pole, or from the Alps to the North Pole and back again. One who has not attempted Alpine work can scarcely appreciate the great labor involved in carrying out such a study as that accomplished by Penck and Brückner. The only serious defect noted in this publication is the absence of a general map of the entire Alpine region, though this is offset to some extent by the adoption of a uniform scale (1:700,000) for the several maps of the sections of the Alps. It is also to be borne in mind that even at the culmination of glaciation the Alpine region did not support a continental ice mass. The glaciers which became united on the Alpine foreland were of the Piedmont type, and many glaciers remained entirely independent throughout their course.

Die Alpen im Eiszeitalter, although an expensive publication, the cost of the eleven parts being 55 Marks, or about \$13.00, cannot well be left out of the library of any active geologist, and should be included in every university library. By those who have not a command of the German language a large amount of information may be obtained from the excellent maps, views, and diagrams.

FRANK LEVERETT

The Life of a Fossil Hunter. By CHARLES H. STERNBERG. Introduction by HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The author of this interesting personal narrative is one of the oldest vertebrate fossil collectors in America. Mr. Sternberg made his first expedition in the Kansas chalk for Professor Cope during the summer of 1876. Specimens collected by him from many of the vertebrate-bearing horizons of the western United States are to be found in many of the museums of America and Europe. Beginning his work at a time when America had but three vertebrate paleontologists, Mr. Sternberg has seen the science advance until now there are over forty specialists engaged in it and to this advancement he has contributed not a little by his industry and skill as a collector. He has persevered in his chosen work in spite of hardships and financial difficulties. His wide acquaintance with paleon-

tologists throws side-lights on the personnel of the profession and especially interesting is his characterization of Cope with whom he was associated for years.

A few errors of a minor character which subtract little from the general readability of the book should be mentioned. Mr. Sternberg's first expedition to the Kansas chalk was in 1875, not in 1876. The restoration of Triceratops, opposite p. 270, is obsolete, as is that of Elasmosaurus, opposite p. 123, and they should not have been used. Lysorophus, mentioned on p. 258, as a lizard and a connecting link between amphibians and reptiles, has lately been shown by Professor Williston to be a Urodele and a much more highly specialized form. The author's zeal has sometimes led him into the mistake of unduly magnifying the importance of museums containing his own collections to the derogation of certain others, as for instance the statement on p. 112, accredited to Professor Osborn, that the Munich Museum contains the finest collection existing of specimens from the Kansas chalk, whereas as a matter of fact the collections from this horizon in the museums of Yale University and the University of Kansas far exceed in importance those of any other.

C. L. B.

Geological Survey of Ohio. BY J. A. BOWNOCKER, State Geologist, N. W. LORD, and E. E. SOMERMEIER. Fourth Series. Bulletin No. 9, 1908. Coal. 342 pp., 7 pls., 2 maps. Columbus, 1908.

This report is the first under the supervision of the present state geologist. It deals entirely with the coals. Part I treats those of the Monongahela formation or the Upper Productive Measures, and Part II deals with the four seams of the Allegheny formation or the Lower Productive Measures. One hundred and fifty-one sections are given with descriptions, analyses, and calorific values. Chap. viii is an interpretation of the chemical and physical tests. Chap. ix is a description of the methods used in the analyses.

C. J. H.

32nd Annual Report of the Department of Geology and Natural Resources of Indiana. BY W. S. BLATCHLEY, State Geologist. 1158 pp., 79 pls., maps. Indianapolis, 1908.

The various reports of the soil survey are given in the first part of the work. The early report of Hopkins and Siebenthal on the Indiana Oölitic limestone is revised to keep pace with the growing industry which in 1907 amounted to three and one-half millions. The production of petroleum has declined, due to the migration of operators to other states. The report of